is nothing left on which injustice, or oppression, or using the state of the constitution, usurpation can operate. And, finally, it is as supreme dangerous in fact, the fault is not in the Constitution, usurpation can operate. And, finally, it is as supreme that it is just, because, comprehending the will of all, by the constitution of the president of his veto. uniting that of each of the parts, there is nothing within or above to control it. It is indeed, the cox populi or modifying it as he proposes, limit his power? Is it or modifying the proposes, limit his power? Is it or modifying the proposes, limit his power? Is it or modifying the proposes, limit his power? Is it or modifying the proposes, limit his power? Is it or modifying the proposes, limit his power? Is it or modifying the proposes, limit his power? Is it or modifying the proposes, limit his power? Is it or modifying the proposes, limit his power? Is it or modifying the proposes, limit his power? Is it or modifying the proposes, limit his power? Is it or m

The desty of our political system, to be successfully in can tend to enlarge his power, except to be the case of millions, it amounted to mere question between taxing an act intended to repeal a law calculated to increase millions, it amounted to mere question between taxing these prime necessaries or restoring the land fund, and Governments preceding it, must go the way of all flesh; but if it can be, its duration may be from generation to generation, to the latest posterity. To this all important question, I will not attempt a reply at this increased at the most of the section of the latest posterity. To this all important question, I will not attempt a reply at this increased at the most of the section of the latest posterity. To this all endeavor to give a more important question, I will not attempt a reply at this increased at the most of the purposes of distribution.

We are reluctantly obliged to close our synopsis of this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at this interesting and able speech for want of time and reply at the by the Senator from Virginia, on this side the chamber, it.

the Executive with the veto, was to check its encroach- est, acting through the mere numerical majority. intended.

I make no issue with the Senator, as to the correctwith the view of making my reply more brief.

proved to be the more formidable, and that it requires to be checked, rather than to have the power of checking others, the first inquiry on that assumption, should be into the cause of its increase of power, in order to ascertain the seat and the nature of the danger; and the next, whether the measure proposed—that of divesting it of the veto, or modifying it as proposed— to day.

Nr. WALKER presented a memorial from the town would guard against the danger apprehended.

I begin with the first, and in entering on it, assert

with confidence, that if the Executive has become for-

extent of his powers, it must be borne in mind that ed, and those that are necessary to carry the granted of those metals from circulation.

Powers into execution. Now, by a positive provision Mr. W. presumed the memorial cution the foregoing powers," (those granted to Congress,) "and all other powers vested by this Constitun the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." A more comprenensive provision cannot be imagined. It car, ries with it all powers necessary and proper to the execution of the granted powers, be they lodged where they may, and vests the whole, in terms not less explicit, in Congress; and here let me add,

Mr. LINN could be discharge of his official duties. (This bill is to refund to him the fine of \$1,000 and costs imposed by the court of Louisiana in less explicit, in Congress; and here let me add,

Mr. LINN could be discharge of his official duties. (This bill is to refund to him the fine of \$1,000 and costs imposed by the court of Louisiana in less on the ground that the Department of State might in passing, that the provision is as wise as it is com-prehensive. It deposites the right of deciding what where only it can be lodged with

titution to powers expressly granted to him, if any of his granted powers be such that they

that there is no necessity, and probably, will be none, had not filed their application to become citizens, bethat there is no necessity, and probably, will be none, the house of the control creased by either of those means.

and to appoint officers, with the advice and consent of the Senate and here again his power can only be made dangerous by the action of one or both Houses of Congress. In the formation of treaties two-thirds of the Senate must concur, and it is difficult to conceive of a portions of the Distribution bill—being, as he said, the Senate must concur, and it is difficult to conceive of a treaty that could materially enlarge his powers, that would not require an act of Congress to carry it into effect. The appointing power may, indeed, danger-ously increase his patronage, if officers be uselessly multiplied and too highly paid; but if such should be a support of the Democratic Senators; and main-distribution of the Democratic Senators from the design to make an unconstitutional application of the public money, for the purpose of making an Abolitic properties of the clause contain-democratic Senators and the design to make an unconstitutional application of the appropriation for the salaries of the clause contain-distribution of the Democratic Senators from the design to make an unconstitutional application with a design to make an unconstitutional application of the appropriation for the salaries of the clause contain-distribution of the purpose of making and the appropriation for the salaries of the clause contain-distribution of the purpose of making and th

and proper to execute some other power, if it exists at all, which none can doubt; and, for reasons already as thought proper to remove from it, and those who all, which none can doubt; and, for reasons already as thought proper to remove from it, and those who sideration, had a right to discuss the constitutionality no property, equally applied to the whole pre-emponents of a treaty; for if the treaty was correct, the expensions of a treaty; for if the treaty was correct, the expensions of a treaty; for if the treaty was correct, the expensions of a treaty; for if the treaty was correct, the expensions of a treaty; for if the treaty was correct, the expensions of a treaty; for if the treaty was correct, the expensions of a treaty; for if the treaty was correct, the expensions of a treaty is a superconstant.

that of recommending to Congress such measures as he may deem expedient; of convening both Houses on extraordinary occasions; of adjourning them when they cannot agree on the time; of receiving ambassadors and other ministers; of taking care that the laws be faithfully expented, and convening to Congress such measures as on Public Lands, if the amendments of the Senator from Hinois were adopted, he would certainly vote against the bill itself. He hoped the amendments would be voted down, and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. CLAY, the bill was laid on the faithfully expented, and convenient that of recommending to Congress such measures as on Public Lands, if the amendments of the Senator The CHAIR called Mr. B. to order.

Mr. BLACK rose to ask this question: If the House should permit the gentleman from Ohio to go on to make an Abolition speech on this question, would shall be adopted. and other ministers; of taking care that the laws be and other ministers; of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, and commissioning the officers of the United States. Of all these, there is but one which claims particular notice, in connection with the which claims particular notice, in connection with the which claims particular notice, in connection with the taken up.

The purport of these resolutions, it will be recollect. point immediately under consideration; and that is his power as the administrator of the laws. But whatever its laws as to leave as little as possible to discretion, and take care to see that they are duly and faithfully executed, the administrative powers of the President in favored. To which Mr. Wright had proposed amendments subjects never contemplated by the Constitution; multhe revenue and expenditures preportionally, and, at new burdens on the people, unnecessary.

intended to confer on it.

Now let me add, in conclusion, that this a question, taxing power for the purposes of distribution.

It would lead me far beyond the limits properly of a kind Providence, who, in His divine dispensation. I descend from the diof a kind Providence, who, in His divine dispensation, so disposed events as to lead to the establishment of ter published in an authentic form.—Globe. gression nearer to the subject immediately at issue, in so disposed events as to lead to the establishment of der to reply to an objection to the veto power, taken a system of government wiser than those who framed The veto, of itself, as important as it is, sinks into after some time spent therein, nothing compared to the principle involved. It is [Mr. Archer]
He rests his support of this resolution on the ground but one, and that by no means the most considerable, that the object intended to be effected by the veto has of those many wise devices which I have attempted failed; that the framers of the Constitution regard the to explain, and which were intended to strengthen legislative department of the Government, as the one the popular basis of our Government, and resist its ten t to be dreaded, and that their motive for vesting dency to fall under the control of the dominant inter-The

ments on the other departments; but that the Execu- introduction of this resolution may be regarded as one tive, and not the Legislature, had proved to be the of the many symptoms of that fatal tendency, and most dangerous, and that the veto had become either of which we had such fearful indications in the bold "useless or mischievous by being converted into a sword attempt at the late extraordinary session, of forcing to attack, instead of a shield to defend, as was originally through a whole system of measures of the most threatening and alarming character, in the space of a few explanations, in which Mr. FILLMORE also particiweeks, on the ground that they were all decided in ness of his statement. I assume the facts to be as he supposes; not because I agree with him, but simply substitute the will of a majority of the people, in the choice of a Chief Magistrate, as the legislative authori Assuming, then, that the Executive Department has ty of the Union, in lieu of the beautiful and profound

Thursday, March 10.

SENATE.
Mr. PRESTON, who had been for some time con fined to his room by indisposition, appeared in his seat

of Litchfield, in the county of Medina, Ohio, signed by seventy-five citizens of that place, attributing the embarrassment of the day to the use of paper as

Mr. FILLMORE had no knowledge of it. The midable to the liberty of safety of the country of other a circulating medium, and to its fluctuating character, Committee of Ways and Means had not the Blue Book Constitution, but in the acts and omissions of Congress and maintaining that the true basis of value to all commodities, as well as to paper money, is specie. The According to my conception, the powers vested in memorial represents that a vast amount of gold and inquiry, that the chairman would be able to answer him. the President by the Constitution, are few and et. silver coin is withdrawn from circulation, by being fectually guarded, and are not of themselves at all melted down into ware, which, if it was added to the In order to have a just conception of the present gold and silver circulation of the country, would now read an amendment he intended to offer bewould be abundant for all the wants of the country. The memorialists ask that Congress would impose stitution; and they are powers that are expressly grant-

Mr. W. presumed the memorial was sent to him in of the Constitution, all powers necessary to the execu-tion of the granted powers, are expressly delegated to Congress, be they powers granted to the Legislative, notes, when the Treasury note bill was before the Se-Executive or Judicial department, and can only be exercised by the authority of Congress, and in the manr prescribed by law. This provision may be found gratified that the people had turned their attention to he there learned that it was a notice to claimants for her prescribed by taw. This provision may be found the subject. The memorial was then referred to the slaves which were on board the brigs Comet and En-

the Government of the United States, or in characteristic forms of the Government of the United States, or in characteristic for officer thereof." A more compleave a bill to indemnify Major General Andrew Jackson cannot be imagined. It care son, for the damage sustained in the discharge of his officer. Mr. TRIPLETT called the gentleman to order.

Mr. LINN moved its reference to the Committee on

Mr. GRAHAM moved its reference to the Commit-

tee on the Judiciary.

A desultory debate took place between the two Sen the hands of the law making power, and a destroy department of the Government nators, as to the proper reference: Mr. LINN contendising any power not expressly authorized by ling that he had examined the precedents, and they almost unanimously went to sustain the reference he pro- States at that time on the subject of slavery. posed; and Mr. GRAHAM orguing that however the Having now shown that the President is restricted by courts, should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Committee of law and Constitution.

President is restricted by courts, should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Committee of law and Constitution.

President is restricted by courts, should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Indicary Committee.

order they stand in the Constitution.

He is, in the first place, made Commander-in-Chief

The isolated place in the interval place in th of the army and navy of the U.S., and the militra, when called into actual service. Large and expensive military and naval establishments and numerous corps of cludes from the right of pre-emption those who settary and naval establishments and numerous corps of militia, called into service, would no doubt increase militians and patronage of the Present and authority; and very fortunately our situation is such, to all persons who are not citizens of the U. S., or who fact,

He is next vested with the power to make treaties floor, replied at length to the arguments of Mr. McRothe is next vested with the power to make treaties and to appoint officers, with the advice and consent of berts on yesterday, contending that no pre-emption law theman was in order, and should be allowed to proceed. multiplied and too highly paid; but if such should be the case, the fault would be in Congress, by whose authority exclusively they can be created or their compensation regulated.

But much is said in this connection, of the power of removal, justly accompanied by severe condemnation of the many and abusive instances of the use of the mony power, and the dangerous influence it gives the President, in all of which I fully concur. It is, indeed, a corrupting and dangerous power, when officers are signed, cannot be exercised without authority of law.

If, then, it has been abused, it must be because Congress has not done its duty in permitting it to be exercised by the President without the sanction of law authorizing its exercise, and guarding against the abuses.

If Congress had no right to discribe diture followed as a natural consequence of it.

After some remarks from Messrs CHAPMAN, GID
DINGS, WISE and CUSHING,

Mr. BLACK said he had no doubt but it was the cised by the President without the sanction of law aucised by the President without the sanction of law authorizing its exercise, and guarding against the abuses
thorizing its exercise, and guarding against the abuses
having voted them down. However much he desired
intention of the gentleman from Ohio to go into an arhaving voted them down. However much he desired
intention of the gentleman from Ohio to go into an arto which it is so liable.

The residue of the list are rather duties than rights; the passage of the bill as amended by the Committee gument to traduce the institutions of the South.

ed, is to increase the tariff above the maximum of the power as the administrator of the laws. But whatever power he may have in that capacity depends on the action of Congress. If Congress should limit its legislation of Congress. If Congress should limit its legislation of Congress. tion to the few great subjects confided to it; so frame if a duty of more than 20 per cent, be demanded to support the Government; to retrench and to economize

executed, the administrative powers of the President would be proportionally limited, and divested of all in favor of practical economy, by abolishing useless of the country, was most deleterious to the over the country, was most deleterious to the over the country, was most deleterious to the over the country that was inflicted, the consideration of private intenses of the country, was most deleterious to the over the country that was inflicted, the consideration of the country that was inflicted, the c tiply its acts, create numerous offices, and increase increase of the tariff above the Compremise act, or any

the revenue and expenditures proportionally, and, at the same time, frame its laws vaguely and loosely, and withdraw, in a great measure, its supervising care over their execution, his power would indeed become truly formidable and alarming. Now I appeal to the Senator and masterly array of facts in defence of the last two was such that the Reporter lost the remainder of the and his friend, the author of this resolution, whether and his friend, the author of the result resolution of the Senator from Kentucky—that in favor open advocate of disunion, and will go for striking the of such a course on the part of Congress. I ask them of providing an adequate revenue to meet the wants of first blow." This, Mr. C. said, was from a Harrison whether his power has not in fact increased, or de-whether his power has not in fact increased, or de-creased, just in proportion to the increase and de-creased, just in proportion to the increase and de-crease of the system of legislation, such as has been the principle, but had uniformly urged upon Congress decisi described? What was the period of its maximum that principle; and that it was only by the enforcement of increase, but the very period which they have so appropriations enormously beyond the estimates, press-frequently and loadly denounced as the one most ed upon those administrations that a state of the pubdistinguished for the prevalence of Executive power lic Treasury was brought about which drove the Go- on. It was a mere abstraction the gentleman was aimand usurpation. Much of that power certainly depended on the remarkable man, then at the head of that Deference to the retrenchment and referr resolution, he partment, but much-far more, on the system of legis- showed that it could not produce a more ardent desire lation, which the author of this resolution had built up than had been practically exemplified by Mr. Van Buwith so much zeal and labor, and which carried the powers of the Government to a point beyond that to ratio corresponding with the ratio of increase in the which it had ever before attained, drawing many and population, taking the starting point from the average important powers into its vortex, of which the framers of the first term of Gen. Jackson's Administration, of the Constitution never dreamed. And here let me which was fourteen millions. Had Mr. Van Buren's say to both of the Senators, and the party of which Administration continued, the expenditures of the Gothey are prominent members, that they labor in vain vernment would now be only seventeen or eighteen to bring down Executive power, while they support millions. It had come down, year by year, till the esthe system they so zealously advocate. The power they complain of is but its necessary fruit. Be assured that as certain as Congress transcends it asserted to the system as Congress transcends as congress t mits, and usurps powers never conferred, or stretches ally. This was much less than the mover of these resolu- the whole of the fifteenth clause.

Having now pointed out the cause of the great in- | beral allowances for permanent expenditures, there | ly full and perfect, but as just as it is full and perfect, crease of the Executive power on which the Senator for combining the sense of each, and therefore all, there is nothing left on which impastice, or oppression, or usurgation conversion, or oppression, or usurgation conversion. he showed that the Senator from Kentucky's estimate to it for this year three millions, receivable in the first quarter from the credit duties of last quarter, and at least one million for the excess quarter, and existence, and of which the Government itself is but a creature, clothed with delegated powers to execute its high behests.

uot clear, that so far from the veto being the cause of the increase of his power, it would have acted as a liquarter from the credit duties of last quarter, and the increase of his power, it would have acted as a liquarter from the credit duties of last quarter, and mitation on it if it had been more freely and frequently at least one million for the excess over twenty per used? If the President had vetoed the original Bank used? If the President had vetoed the original Bank used? at least one million for the excess over twenty per cent. on the first half of this year, making together Mr. McKAY spoke in favor of the motion of the its high behests.

We are thus brought to a question of the deepest import, and on which the fate of the system depends; how can this full, perfect, just and supreme voice of the people, embodied in the Constitution, be brought to be at labitually and steadily in counteracting the fatal bear labitually and steadily in counteracting the fatal tendency of the Government to the absolute and design of the property and nowerful, not because he used his very counter the first half of this year, making together four millions; but if the public land fund were, as it gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Caruthers,] after must be, restored to the Treasury, there would be three millions more from it, giving an aggregate addition to the eighteen millions of tariff of the present year, and carried—ayes 68, noes 66.

The question was first taken on Mr. Caruthers' moother measures not less unconstitutional, would his other measures not less unconstitutional, would his power have been half as great as it now is? He has amounting to seven millions, and a total revenue of between twenty-five and twenty-five a bear habitually and steadary in counteracting the latar power have been half as great as it now is: He has almosting to seven millions, and a total revenue of better the foreign and twenty-five and twenty-six millions—thus leavtendency of the Government to the absolute and despote and powering, not because he used insignificant to the numerical majority? Or, if I may to, but because he abstained from using it. In fact, it ing a handsome surplus, after paying the ordinary expenditures of the Government. As to the Senator's which was carried, and the committee accordingly rose permitted to use so hold an expression, how is this, is difficult to imagine a case in which its application and the committee accordingly rose which was carried, and the committee accordingly rose and the committee accordingly rose and the committee accordingly rose. permitted to use so note an expression, now is this, can tend to enlarge his power, except it be the case of scheme of taxing tea and coffee to the amount of three and reported progress, and save from perduton the creature of its will and the work an arbitrary construction of his power, he has set aside. as a consequence, involved the question of using the

The Senate then went into Executive session, and

Adjourned.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BOARDMAN asked leave to present a petition. Mr. FILLMORE said they had better go on in order, and therefore he moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Agreed to.

Mr. BRIGGS took the Chair, and the committee resumed the debate of yesterday.

Mr. GENTRY cutered with great latitude into the

taken a second time, by yeas 80, noes 66.

An irregular debate then ensued, in which Messrs.
GENTRY, WISE, CUSHING, and CARUTHERS

ook part. tention of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to an item of expenditure in the Blue Book, which was \$30 00, which was for advertising in the

before them in their investigations.

Mr. GIDDINGS did not expect when he made the

He would, therefore, as he did not intend to occupy the floor long, explain that item to the committee, and fore he sat down. The CHAIR said that no amendment would be then

in order, there being two amendments pending. Mr. GIDDINGS said that he would then go on and submit to the consideration of the House an analysis of ommittee on Finance.

After the further presentation of petitions and memo-thorities of Jamaica. Now, he said, this was taking in what is called the residuary clause, which declares that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry into execution the foregoing powers," (those granted to Congress were presented from Committees, among funds of the General Government, collected by taxageneral contents of the General Government, collected by the British authorities of Jamaica. Now, he said, this was taking funds of the General Government, collected by the British authorities of Jamaica. tion from the people of the U. S., and appropriating Mr. LINN, agreeably to notice given, introduced, on them to the support of slavery, which he regarded as

tien on the ground that the Department of State might

pose to excite an angry debate on this subject, but he felt it his duty to those he represented to bring this subject to the notice of the House. Mr. G. then back to the formation of the Government, considered adverted to the feelings and opinions of the several The CHAIR ther, called him to order for irrelevan-

The question was taken, and the bill was referred to the | Chair to permit the gentleman to proceed-a number of gentlemen at the same time rising to order.

Mr. HABERSHAM called the gentleman to order. The CHAIR decided that he was in order.
Mr. TRIPLETT stated the facts, and recapitulated

tion of slavery, which was not before the House. The decision of the Chair was therefore incorrect, and he appealed from it.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Briggs of Massachusetts in the chair, and took up the bill mak-Mr. PROFFIT expressed the opinion that the gen-

it then be permitted to the gentlemen from the South

to answer him?
The CHAIR had no doubt but it would.

Mr. BLACK expressed himself satisfied, and he would avail himself of the privilege.

Mr. COOPER of Georgia rose and made some repermission to read something he held in his hand — [Loud cries of order, order.] Mr. C wished to remark that the course that was pursued here and in many parts of the country, was most deleterious to the best one who was not a Democrat, not a Van Buren man, but one of the leading men of the State. [Cries of order, order.] Mr. C. then read as follows: "Without a speedy

The question was then taken on the appeal, and the decision of the Chair was sustained-aves 75, noes 42. No quorum voting-Mr. FILLMORE appealed to his friend from Ohio

to forego his amendment, and suffer the business to go Several voices: "He has no amendment."

and went on to argue that the several States of the vertised.

Union, in adopting the Constitution, had never dele-

those conferred beyond the proper limits, so surely will those seemed disposed to allow for the expenditures of the fruits of its usurpation pass into the hands of the this Administration. His proposition was twenty-two Executive. In seeking to become master, it but makes millions. But he had not shown a necessity even for a master in the person of the President. It is only by this. Without interfering with the estimates for the ed it, and the Chair awarded it to him, ruling Mr. Ca-

confining itself to its allotted sphere, and a discreet use permanent sources of expenditure, there was an aggrehalf millions. Deducting this sum, and making all li- and CARUTHERS took part

After which, Mr. EVERETT having concluded his

Mr. CARUTHERS obtained the floor, and modified is motion so as to strike out the whole of the 15th cleuse [for contingencies for the Department of State.]
Mr. CHARLES BROWN then addressed the House

n favor of the motion.

Mr. EVERETT opposed it, and moved an amend-

Friday, March 11.

SENATE.

Several petitions and memorials were presented during the morning hour; among which, Mr. Buchanan said he took pleasure in presenting to the Senate two memorials praying Congress to pass a law to refund to Major General Andrew Jackson the fine of \$1000 and costs, imposed on him by Judge Hall, in 1815, in the court of Louisiana, in consequence of the responsibility incurred in the discharge of his official duty. And Mr. Sturgeon also presented two memorials, of like character, from the city and county of Philadelphia,

tee on the Judiciary.
RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM. The Senate then took up the resolutions of Mr. Clay,

with the amendments of Mr. Wright. Mr. SIMMONS addressed the Senate for about two hours, in favor of the resolutions, and in opposition to Mr. Wright's amendments. He dwelt but slightly on trenching upon disputed ground. He endeavored to y tellers-ayes 64, noes 61-and, on the vote being gance of expenditures to the action of Congress, and

the latter to the surplus revenue.

This course of remark gave rise to interruptous on the part of Mr. Wright to correct the Senat from Rhode Island's misconceptions of what he had said after which, Mr. Simmons proceeded to review the main resolutions, that the tariff should be raised to supply a revenue of twenty-six millions. He argued that to do this, would be so far from an infraction of the compromise act, that it was now, at the expiration of the ten years actually called for by the spirit and intention of the act and that it was due to the tariff party, the concessions being mutual between it and the free trade party, that a just parallel should be drawn between the circumstances in existence at the time of the compromise and the circumstances now relatively considered. For instance, when the Compromise act passed, the expenditures of the Government were but fifteen millions; and judging by that ratio, with all allowances for increase of population, it was agreed by both parties that twenty per cent. at the end of the ten years, on the imports of that day, augmented by the estimated increase in the ratio it had been advancing, would yield ample means for the ad-ministration of the Government. But such had not been the case; and it was now found that a just parallel would require thirty per cent. duty, instead of twenty and that would be in full accordance with the spirit an intent of the Compromise act. He further argued that the full establishment of the home valuation policy, at the end of the ten years, was a principal feature of the the purpose of unconditionally nominating Henry Clay terms of concession made by the tariff party. The arguments used by Mr. Simmons in support of this view of the compact of the Compromise act gave rise to various interruptions on the part of Mr. Calhoun, and action on that point." led to a sort of running debate from time to time during the remainder of Mr. Simmons's address, at the conclusion of which, Messrs. Calhoun and Woodbury made short explanations for the purpose of correction. On motion to that effect, the matter was then passed over informally, for the purpose of entertaining a motion, that when the Senate adjourned, it should be to Monday next; which was agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. FILLMORE moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the general appropriation bill; but waived the motion there, Old Truepenny?" at the request of

Mr. WISE, who, by general consent, offered the fol-

defects of the law of 1840, in relation to the return and selection of juries in the courts of the U.S. Mr. FILLMORE renewed his motion for the House

ing appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expendimrs of the Government for the year 1842.

Mr. CARUTHERS moved to strike out the 17th

Department; which motion was carried without a divi-

ry, from \$20,000 to \$14,000. Mr. McK. said he wanted to bring down the expenditure for clerk hire in this not deserve to he representatives at all. If there is to heartly with us, than in the slightest degree against

the negative, without a division.

The clause providing for the salaries of the clerks and
The clause providing for the First Countroller, was

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Harrisburg papers express no messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, was

MORE, reducing the appropriation so as to conform to Mr. STANLY moved to amend the bill by striking nt the appropriation for the salary of the First Auditor

of the Treasury.

A debate then ensued, in which the motion was sun orted by Messrs. STANLY, JOHN C. CLARKE UNDERWOOD, and ARNOLD; and opposed by Messrs. C. BROWN, PROFFIT, WISE, JOHN G. FLOYD, GORDON, CUSHING and HOLMES. Before taking any question, on motion by Mr. LINN.

the committee rose and reported progress, and The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 14 .- In the House, on Saturday,

presented amendments to the Loan bill, which he moved should be printed.

After a brief conversation respecting a report from the Judiciary Committee, adverse to including corpora

The Senate did not sit .- Madisonian. Habeas Corpus case - Writs of habeas corpus were

aken out at Philadelphia on Friday, by Nicholas Biddle and Joseph Cowperthwaite, returnable to-morrow, before all the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of investigating the charges of conspiracy to defraud, &c , under which they are now held to appear to the Court of General Session. THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

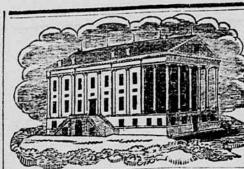
The steamer Medina, which brought the intelligence, Caledonia from which we infer that, up to that time,

South.

The CHAIR called the gentleman to order; and observed that his decision did not authorize an argument of this nature.

After some further remarks from Mr. GIDDINGS—
Mr. WISE withdrew his amendment on condition the Bishop of London assisted the venerable prelate in the black of the remarks the banks that issued them may choose to issue hereafter the Bishop of London assisted the venerable prelate in addition, are according to the views we entertain of the black of the remarks from Mr. GABLI the Bishop of London assisted the venerable prelate in addition, are according to the views we entertain of the black of the remarks from the condition to the product of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the remarks from the condition of the black of the remarks from the condition of the condition of the remarks from the condition of the remarks f It is stated, on the authority of a Paris paper, says the gone into operation." London Morning Post, that the Prince de Joinville has

these reduced rates, speculators evinced no inclination of its acknowledged powers, that it can retain that asgate for incidents now complete, and consequently
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RICHMOND, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1842.

Raising Recenue.

Many of our sister States are toeing the mark, and imposing new taxes for the purpose of meeting their engagements. Thus, Maryland has just passed a bill raising the State tax from twenty to twenty-five cents in the hundred dollars. The bill laying a tax on emoluments, salaries, &c., and another, laying a tax on ground rents, has also passed. It is supposed that these additional taxes will supply the Treasury with the means of paying the interest on the State debt .-No bill for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, or to afford relief to the holders of the scrip of

that Company, has passed.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have also a bill be fore them, for laying a new tax to raise additional revenue. (The debt is about 40 millions.)

New York has also involved herself in a heavy debt about twenty-five millions; and her excellent Comptrol-Pennsylvania; all which were referred to the Commitler (Mr. Flag) has lately made a frank and perspicuous account of her embarrassed finances. She is in immediate want of three millions of dollars. He has proposed a mill tax to meet it-and Mr. Hoffman's Committee have made a monly Report in its favor. The N. Y. American goes decidedly for it-and says, "This, which would amount for any individual to only one dollar on every those propositions to which there was manimons as-sent; but took in detail the points of argument brought ly felt in the payment, while the aggregate upon the debate, in the course of which he was frequently indebate, in the course of which he was frequently interrupted by Mr. WISE, and they each entered into
up in reference to those which were considered as
terrupted by Mr. WISE, and they each entered into
up in reference to those which were considered as
thing like \$600,000. It is a tax which, in its operathing like \$600,000. It is a tax which, in its operathing like \$600,000. It is a tax which, in its operathing like \$600,000. show that the defence of the late Administration, by the The CHAIRMAN repeatedly called the gentleman Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Woodbury,] was property. The man of \$1000 pays \$1; of \$10,000 \$10; inconsistent with the grounds taken by the Senator and \$100,000, \$100; and so in progression to the owner to order for irrelevancy.

Mr. GENTRY appealed, and the Chair was sustained from New York—the former attributing the extraval of millions; and, from conversations we have held with several gentlemen who would be among the most large ly taxed, we find a perfect willingness, nay a desire that such a tax should be laid; and, if we do not de ceive ourselves, some expression of that sort will be

made to the Legislature." The New York Journal approves the tax, and says that "the public interests of the State now require the imposition of a "tax"—and that "A people who will not submit to be taxed when the public interests require it are not fit to be republicans."

We do not hesitate to say, that the Old Dominion should imitate these examples, whenever necessaryraise her own means to meet her own engagements, and leave Uncle Sam to use his own land sales-The Old Fellow is himself, in tremendous want of them at this moment, to keep up his own credit, and to pay his own protested note:

Movements on the Chess Board.

A Washington Scribbler of the N. York Courier lifts

of the on dits of the day:
"Washington, March 7.—An important political movement is about being made in North Carolina, which will probably be only the first of a series of similar demonbe held at Raleigh, on the 4th day of April next-the genuine. But Nous Verrons. anniversary of the death of the lamented Harrison-for of Kentucky, as the candidate for the Presidency in 1844, and to take into consideration the subject of the

That the land of Nathaniel Macon, should strike the first ball, for the Tariff and Bank Champion !- It is said, that the Whigs of New York will follow on ! The New York Tribune, though it will not positively pledge itself to go for him now, yet hails the Signs of the Times as auspicious to his election. And what think ye, men of the South, are those signs? Hear and heed The Tribune! "The happy adjustment of the Pre-emption (Distribution) question, and the returning sanity of the South and the whole Union, on the great subject of PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY; have removed the most formidable obstacles which in 1839, barred the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency."-"Are you

We once the "Baltimore American" ONE! lowing resolution:

Resolution:

Resolution:

Resolution from which we copy the following article, is decided Whig, devoted to some of its own it shall be to consider and report upon the expediency and propriety of separating the patronage of the Government from the private political press of the country, and upon the best and most efficient and economical mode of effecting that object.

At the suggestion of Mr. WISE, the committee was added to some of its own impracticable notions, such as Bank, Tariff, &c.— but with many redeeming qualities—talent, commercial information, a liberal taste, and a decent dignity of manners. We are pleased to have its concurrence on manners. We are pleased to have its concurrence on been denominated,) is said to be at Washington, seek-The "American," from which we copy the following require other powers to execute them, he cannot exrequire other powers to execute them proceeded to the consideration of the
At the suggestion of Mr. WISE, the committee was ordered to consist of five, and then the recopiution was the question of the "Starvation Law"—but what will ing the Comptrollership. Will this Conservative who had escaped from a slave State, was unconstitutional and was never contemplated by those who framthe question of Mr. WISE, the committee was ordered to consist of five, and then the recopium rights, approved September 4, 1841. The proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant the question of Mr. WISE, the committee was ordered to consist of five, and then the recopium rights and to be at vashington, seed to take them proceeded to the committee was ordered.

At the suggestion of Mr. WISE, the committee was ordered to consist of five, and then the committee was ordered to consist of five, and then the committee was ordered.

On motion by Mr. JOS. R. INGERSOLI, the Comthat paper trying to make political capital out of it, and the committee was ordered to c mittee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into turning it into a party measure, when most of the dis-the expediency of providing by law for remedying the tinguished leaders of the Whig Party in the Legislaman as Claiborne, as Marshal of Tennessee. But ture, have boldly set their faces against the Law?—The course of the Richmond Whig on this, as on many other cases, is little—very little potatoes indeed!

Claibore's sin was, (in the language of the Whigs,) that he was a Democrat in principle, and was recommended by General Jackson. The vote in the Se-

Mr. ANDREWS having called for the yeas and nays, sent session, reducing the pay of members to two dollars per diem, if they remained in session after the first of March. But the self-denying magnanimity which dictated this heroic measure, at a distance, subsidedmelted away-evaporated-became extinct, when the time came for putting it in practice. The law has been

repealed. "The Richmond Enquirer had the good sense and propriety of feeling-and it has a great deal of both, strong reason to suspect, that a very powerful and very clause, being for contingent expenses of the Treasury notwithstanding its impracticable notions on some subnotwithstanding its impracticable notions on some subjects—to withstand this enactment as a measure petty in itself, implying no patriotism, but rather the want of (the War and the State?) We call upon Mr. Tyler to it, tinctured with something of demagoguery-if there is such a word-and altogether as a small business .-Representatives that will not attend to their business, until the fear of a loss of per diem drives them to it, do

corrupting and dangerous power, when officers are greatly multiplied, and highly paid, and when it is personal or party purposes. But I find no such power in the list of powers granted to the Executive, which is proof conclusive that it belongs to the class necessary or not, but whether they were not actual settlers. There was, he british Government, under a treaty. The gentleman contended, and the Chair decided that he had a right to proceed, because he was objecting to the unconstitution. The question was, whether the is proof conclusive that it belongs to the class necessary or not, but whether they were necessary or not, but whether they have a treaty. The gentleman to the British Government, under a treaty. The gentleman to the bright constitutionally, to discriminate as to who should to proceed, because he was objecting to the unconstitution. He cause of Resumption.

Louisiana.—The House of Resumption.

Louisiana.—The House of Resumption act.

One section changes the day of resuming, from Sept.

30th to Dec. 1st. I has not yet been considered in the tionality of the expenditure. That, said Mr. H., is not the true question. The question was, whether the between those who held property elsewhere, and a right to discriminate, in granting pre-emption rights, and the Chair decided that he had a right to proceed, because he was objecting to the unconstitution. Senate [Mr. Filliana.]

Some are proved the class and so far as the argument of the constitution and the Chair decided that he had a right to proceed, because he was objecting to the unconstitution. Senate [Mr. Filliana.]

Some are proved the class and so far as the argument of the unconstitution. The question was, whether the passed that had been taken from them by the British Government, under a treaty. The gentleman contended that he had a right constitutionally, to discriminate as to who should question was taken on his amendment, and decided in Banks which have rejected it, are the City, Commer-

> passed, after an amendment on motion by Mr. FILL-MORE, reducing the appropriation so as to conform to General about its constitutionality. The course which some of the Banks may take under the law is rather uncertain. The (Philadelphia) North American of the 10th sketches the provisions of the law, saying that "The first section of the law calls for immediate re-sumption by all the banks in the State of all their liabilities, excepting where contracts have been entered into as to the payment of deposites previously made. Of the forty-eight banks now existing in the State and doing business, thirty-three accepted the provisions of the act of May, 1341, and issued notes accordingly; and fifteen declined, of which, eight of them are located in 18, Girard street, will be entirely at liberty to take 1 Philadelphia. The bill that has just passed the two Houses does not repeal the law of May, 1841, but it ab Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, solves the hanks that accepted of its previsions and thus became parties to a contract with the State, from a part of its requisitions, and leaves the remainder of the law in full force. All those banks will of course claim the mmunities extended to them under the provisions of that law and the contract which they entered into under bills was taken up by consent. On this business, with occasional interludes of debate, the House continued to be employed until the hour of adjournment.

the penalty being so light that is to be inflicted, in the event of their failing to resume specie payments, as exacted under the first section. It must, from these facts and circumstances, be manifest to all that there will not be any immediate general resumption of specie pay-ments. Neither can there be a partial resumption, no can there be two currencies. The banks which did not become parties to the act of May, 1341, will be compelled to refrain from issuing any of their own notes for any purpose whatever. They will be obliged to pay any The New Orleans papers have accounts via the West India line, from Liverpool, to the 27th instant. nder special contract, they will have to pay as called left Liverpool, on the 27th January, and arrived at for in current money; and they will of course receive Now, the question comes up, what will be current mo-(the 27th of January,) it was expected that the Caledonia would sail on the 4th of February, the day adnotes issued under the act of May, 1841, current money.

Union, in adopting the Constitution, had never delegated to the Federal Government the right to tax the free States for the purpose of aiding slavery at the South.

The CHAIR called the gentleman to order; and characteristics.

Vertised.

The baptism of the young Prince of Wales was celebrated on the 25th of January, at London, with regal privileges extended to them under it, and will issue their notes in defiance of the bill that has just been marked the strong of Prussia, and Prince Farding the Constitution, had never delegated to the Federal Government the right to tax the brated on the 25th of January, at London, with regal privileges extended to them under it, and will issue their notes in defiance of the bill that has just been marked the provisions of that law and issued these notes accordingly, will claim the rights and privileges extended to them under it, and will issue their notes in defiance of the bill that has just been marked the provisions of that law and issued these notes accordingly, will claim the rights and privileges extended to them under it, and will issue their notes in defiance of the bill that has just been marked the provisions of that law and issued these notes accordingly.

rica. Here are five banks, at least, ready, according to heir own admission for specie payments. There is an important feature in the Pennsylvania Law, in relation to the not paying of the deposites in

Pennsylvania, has been bought up by the North Ame

specie. The proviso of the 1st section runs: "Provided That no contract previously made, as to the payment of deposites shall be affected by the provisions of this sec-tion." It was some such dispensation in relation to the Banks of New York, that has enabled them to com nence, and to continue their specie payments. A sim lar provision would contribute to the same result in Virginia. On Saturday night, whilst Mr. Holleman was delivering his calm and able speech in behalf of resumption, he contended that our Banks were in a much better condition than those of Pennsyl. vania-and yet they had determined to resume. Upon which, Mr. Taylor of Norfolk rose, and asked the gen. tleman from the Isle of Wight, whether he was aware that the Banks of Pennsylvania were not bound to pay up their deposites: Mr. Holleman said, for his own part, he was willing to give that facility to our own Banks-and to put such a provision in the bill, and to indulge them in a like manner, even for six months after their resumption. Some of the experienced Bank men say, that if the Legislature of Virginia would make a similar stipulation about the Deposites Resumption could be effected at a much earlier dayparticularly if the Banks of Pennsylvania and Mary

and, will adopt a bona fide resumption. "Visginia Bank Notes.—Since the passage of the Resumption Bill in Maryland, the discount on Virginia Bank notes has in creased to ten per cent., with every prospect of getting worse. Now there are but two things to be done. Our Virginia france must either do something to improve the value of their bank paper, or in self-defence it must be driven from our market. Whate it or in self-defence it must be driven from our market. Whole it continues at the present depreciation, there are fears that those who receive our specie-paying funds will be too apt to purchase it to discharge their just obligations, thus again causing the power classes to suffer oppression. The Richmond Enquirer, a mak Locofoco organ, referring to resumption in Maryland, holds out a faint hope for Virginia, by intimating that she may follow our example in the course of a year? The truth is, that while Virginia hank notes rate as they now do, our only alternative will be to discard them entirely. The most commendable step, therefore, for our sister State, must be to resume specie payments with Maryland."—Baitimore Patriot, March 12.

We did refer last week to the Resumption movements

We did refer last week to the Resumption movements in Maryland and Pennsylvania-and said, "Virginia vill follow in the course of the year." Since the pub lication of the paragraph, this sign has transpired viz A vote was taken on Saturday night in the House of Delegates, on the motion to strike out the 1st January, 1843, as the day of resumption, which was carried, b nearly 2 to 1, (viz: 78 to 40.)

nearly 2 to 1, (viz: 75 to 40.)

It is said, that North Caroling to whose Bank movements some of our Bank men to the more consequence, than to those of Maryland and Pennsylvania, will resume in November next. There is much mystery over the address to the Irish

men of the U. S., put forth by the Abolition party st Faneuil Hall, and said to be signed by O'Connell, Ma thew and 60,000 Irishmen. Bishop Hughes of New York publishes a Card, in which he declares it as his "first and decided impression, that it is not authentic," but adds, "Should it prove to be authentic, then I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion that it is the duty of every naturalised Irishman to reject and repudiate the address with indignation. Not precisely because of the doctrines which it contains-but because of their having emanated from a foreign source, and of their tendency to operate on questions of domestic and na-I am no iriend of slavery. But I am tional policy. up one end of the curtain. Here is the revelation of still less friendly to any attempt of foreign origin to which we had heard before. Does Mr. Clay mean to abolish it." A meeting of Irishmen has also been held honor the Convention with his presence? This is one at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, who pronounce it to be "a base fabrication '-denounce the address in the most in-dignant terms, and declare that "whether it emanated from the pen of Daniel O'Connell or from any other source whatever, they cannot find language too strong strations to be made in every State in the Union. A Convention of the Whigs of the old North State will N. Y. Express, however, considers the Signatures to be

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The Granite State True!

Notwithstanding the schism which has been got up in our own ranks, the Democracy have obtained a glorious triumph. The Whigs rallied in many places not so much upon their own candidate, as upon Jno. W. White, Democrat, recently nominated by Hill & Co., though he magnanimously came forward to decline the nomination As far as returns had been received from 25 towns, Hubbard has 5252 votes, Stevens (Whig) 2963, White 1718. The Boston Courier (Whig) says, "there can be no doubt of Mr. Hubbard's election by a large majority. The White party, paralyzed by the positive declination of their candidate, (White,) have probably effected but little throughout the State." The Democrats have no doubt carried both branches of the Legis lature.

Heads off - Some by the Executive and some by the Senate The Guillotine is sgain at work at Washington; and Mr. Coddington, the Postmaster of New York, has been superseded by John Lorrimer Graham, (a sort "The Virginia Starcation Law.—The Legislature of Virginia passed a law some time ago, during their pre-Tallmadge. The nomination was under consideration

for two or three hours.

We respectfully ask, can nothing open the Acting President's eyes? Will he thus permit his Secretaries, (of War and State,) to abuse his ear, and turn the course of his Administration from its pure and proper channel? Can he expect justice from the violent partizans of Mr. Clay and his Clique? Is there not arouse himself, and act as the head of the Government, and as the advocate of his old Republican principles One thing is clear, let Mr. Tyler or his Cabinet go as us-we must look to the old Republican party, and to the State Rights' Whigs, to unite and

principles of the Constitution, and put down the late tudinous party of the ambitious "Harry of the West The Washington Correspondents of the Whig presses, viz : the New York American, the Philadel-phia United States Gazette, the Alexandria Gazette, &c., &c., give it, as their opinion, that no currency scheme will be adopted during the present session of

Congress, but that the subject will be opened, the way prepared, &c , &c. The Supreme Court of the U. S. adjourned on the 7th inst. We lay the following Card from its Reporter

with great pleasure before our readers: With great pleasure before our readers:

WASHINTON, March 10, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

Sir: Will you do me the justice to state, in the Enquirer, that the original opinions of the Supreme Court, are on their delivery by the Justices of the Court, handed to the Clerk of the Court, to be recorded; and are not received by the Bester.

not received by the Reporter, or in any way under his control until this has been completed. The Clerk of the Court will at all times, from the moment the opnions come into his hands, furnish copies. The opinions in the case of Prigg et al vs. The Com monwealth of Pennsylvania were delivered by four members of the Court, and are very long. The recording of those opinions, will, necessarily, occupy some time. As soon as this shall be done, they will be trans mitted to me, at Philadelphia, and in this case, as in all

other cases, any gentleman who will call on me at No. copy of the opinions, or of any one of them in my office I am very respectfully, Your obedient servant, RICH'D PETERS,

Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court. The Democratic Convention of Louisiana accompa-

ny their Address of the 8th January, with a curious Statistical Table, giving the population in each State, the revenue, the expenditure, and the amount of expenditure per head. North Carolina is the lowest, being only 14 cts. 2 mills a head-Ohio, the next, 14 cts. 7 mills-Louisians, the highest, 199 cents 9 mills-Virginia is 47 cents 1 mill-Maine is 63-Massachusetts is 60, Ac.

TP Brigadier-General John Sloan of Hampshire county was elected by the Legislature on the 25th ult. Major-General of the 3d division Virginia Militia, in place of Gen. Briscoe G. Baldwin, resigned. Gen. Lewis of Rockingham, and Col. Kincheloe of Harrison,

were the opposing candidates.

The Whig says—

"A plea-ant little incident occurred. Mr. Byrd warmly supported Gen. Sloan—supposing him to be a Democrat—but ascertaining that he is a Whig, he dodged the final vote. It is by such deather rous maneuvres as this, that gentlemen acquire the reputation of being artful dodgers."

We have not deemed it necessary to refer to the vote.

on the occasion, as the election of Mr. Sloan, being the senior officer, was an easy one, and therefore without any special interest; but the insinuation of the Whig. as to the course of Mr. Byrd on the final vote, we notice to repel it in the strongest language we can, as wholly gratuitous, and unjust in reference to Mr. B, who every body knows, is the last man in the House that would seck evasion from any responsibility, much less in the case referred to. The Whig knows personally that the opposite is the leading characteristic of Mr. Byrd, and its "pleasant little incident" becomes a little incident undeed-a real "small potato affair" in the case in question, so "little" that it could not justly have had notice from any other quarter than from the dignified editors of the Richmond Whig, who, for the want of better employment, sometimes find it necessary thus to The Philadelphia Ledger gives later information.
It states that "the Philadelphia and Commercial Banks | Sloan is really a Democrat, and not a Whig, as report. | The accounts are very distressing, the Cotton market have determined, by a vote of their Directors, to really a Democrat, and not a Wing, are very distressing, the Cotton market have determined, by a vote of their Directors, to really a Democrat, and not a Wing, are very distressing, the Cotton market have determined, by a vote of their Directors, to really a Democrat, and not a Wing, are very distressing, the Cotton market have determined, by a vote of their Directors, to really a Democrat, and not a Wing, are very distressing, the Cotton market have determined, by a vote of their Directors, to really a Democrat, and not a Wing, are very distressing, the Cotton market have determined, by a vote of their Directors, to really a Democrat, and not a Wing, are very distressing, the Cotton market have determined, by a vote of their Directors, to reavoing experienced a decline of fully \$\frac{1}{2}\$d to \$\frac{1}{2}\$d, and at sume specie payments, if the resumption bill becomes [Winchester Virginian.

sume specie payments, if the resumption bill becomes a law. The Western Bank, the Southwark, and the The County Court of Lunenburg is put back to small, and most of the specie belonging to the Bank of